

PARIS, July 16.—Dressmakers are now slowly divulging the secrets which busy brains and active fingers have fashioned during the heated term and already the advance guards of fall fashions are out in the shape of the never tiresome tailors made costume. After this season of frills and laces and furbelows, a characteristic gown from the atelier of Robert is refreshing in its simplicity. It is made of black cioth of that soft, clinging quality which alone is accepted by those who make any pretense at being well dressed. Its success depends mostly upon its fit, which has now reached the highest "raffinement" of the tailors' art. The skirt proves that extreme sleekness is irrevocably a thing of the past, and that none but the absolutely unstarched woman has a right to the front ranks nowadays. The skirt form is as tight as possible over the skirt form is as tight as possible over the skirt form is as tight as possible over the skirt form is as tight as possible over the skirt form is as tight as possible over the skirt form is as tight as possible over the skirt form is circular, with a bias seam at the back, and the closing, as well as a welcome pocket, is hidden under a black slik braid trimming, applied in rounded scallops, on the left side and reaching only to the front, there it ends in a graceful trefoil design, thereby leaving the right side entirely untrimmed.

The bodice of black cloth has a foundation of coral colored taffeta, like that brain and core of darke gray cloth. The large the brimmed "careline" but the dark and the cloth applications, as at the shoulders of the tight in the form is circular, with a bias seam at the back and the closing, as well as a welcome pocket, is hidden under a black slik braid in form it is shaped into inversed scallops, dictions the bodic of black cloth has a foundation of coral colored taffeta, like that the back is the back to the with black silk braid into two long from ded points which fall pelow the belt with a black at the back to the wast line, the color of the secr

design, thereby leaving the right side entirely untrimmed.

The bodice of black cloth has a foundation of coral colored taffeta, like that of the skirt, and matches the latter in fit. It consists of a vest and high stock collar of Russian gulpure, which shows the dull red silk of the lining through its coarse meshes and a bolero of cloth

Distinguishing Points of a Tunic. From the Philadelphia Press.

The difference between an overskirt and tunic is not entirely understood by most have misapplied the word "tunic" until the last few weeks, when the differ-ence between them, as shown by the French costumes and the French papers, becoming better known among us. No doubt there are many who know the difference between the two, but this knowledge is not always used in speak-ing of them. We have had so few draperies until last winter that anything in the shape of an overdress was called a tunic.

Overskirts have been with us for six months. Tunics are not here as yet; at least, they are in Newport and a few of the ultra-swell women have gotten them, but I have not yet seen one in this city. The tunic is an entire garment, body and overskirt made in one piece, which is worn a separate skirt, tunies com

over a separate skirt.

As tunics come in, what we call overskirts take on a different form. They are becoming longer to differentiate them from the tunic, which is much shorter. Tho women who have to be economical are having one handsome black skirt and wearing all sorts of tunics over this. You see how economical this idea is mical this idea is.

But the genuine tunic is something on the fashion of the old-fashioned ulster. It is not so long and it is trimmed a great deal at the bottom. It may be made of cloth of any weave, or of lace or any bro-cade; it may be worn over any skirt which matches it in harmony. It is a most dis-tinguished garment, and if American wom-en do not take to it with violent affection do not take to it with violent affection

en do not take to it with violent affection by fall it will be very peculiar.

I know a woman who has a very hand-some black skirt, trimmed with bands of black Malines net and jet, and she intends to have two tunies to wear with this. One is of deep cream lace, very large and coarse in its mesh, cut to open on the side and hang with considerable flare at the bottom.

In its mosh, cut to open on the side and hang with considerable flare at the bottom. It is short in front and longer in the back.

The slip worn under it of black will be low neck and short sleeves and it will be fastened down the side with three rosette, of black velvet; the new orchid rosette, which has a paste button for its center.

The sleeves will be long and finish at the hand with a double knife platting of white chiffon. This will be for a dimergown or for a box party at the theater.

A heavy black slik is the material of the second tune, for slik is very smart and very much in favor. This tunic will be quite longer than the other and will be quite longer than the other and will be quite longer than the other and will be cut around the bottom in shallow curves, with an edge of black velvet. It is buttoned at the side with large cut jet buttons. It will fit the figure perfectly.

The sleeves will be long, ending with a faring cuff of black velvet ribbon. About the throat will be a coilar of jet. Worn with a black hat this will be a most distinguished costume. She can use this for afternoon teas, for formal musicales, for informal dinners and for the theater.

Tunics are not to be lightly worn by

If a woman is stout I do not advise a heavy satin petticoat. It is more than her hips can stand with another skirt over it. But for a medium sized woman, these skirts are admirable. They wear so much better than taffeta, that, used on formal occasions, they will last two or three seasons.

sons. If a woman wants a black skirt to wear

ready to slip over any waist.

Such a skirt makes an admirable addition to one's costume. If a woman feels that she has a handsome brocade or satin that she does not want to give up, no matter whether it is stylish or not, then let her use this overskirt and accordion plaiting on it, as I have suggested.

It is much more stylish to treat it this way than to put ruffles or net, or bands of jet, or satin ribbons, as so many women do.

In writing of the accessories of dress I

In writing of the accessories of dress I would like to mention the lined ribbons of this season.

The bow with long ends which is still popular is not stylish, however, unless made of heavier ribbon than the kind which forms so many of the cravats of to-day. The unthinking woman buys hers from the shop of "sleaxy" silk with a polka dot in it. She finds herself one of many.

The wiser woman buys silk on heavy ribbon and lines it with a contrasting color. Women who care about their neckwear

atternoon teas, for formal musicales, for informal dinners and for the theater.

Tunics are not to be lightly worn by every figure.

A woman must look well to her lines before she even declides on one. They are less difficult than the princess gown, because they are made so much shorter, and the flare begins so much higher that a timic does not require so perfect a figure as the princess.

Referring to separate skirts, women make a mistake when they make up these skirts out of brocade or plain sait. Slik is much the preferred foundation. Satin and brocade for skirts have gone out, and my candid advice to a woman who has one left over from the last few seasons' wear is that she have it made into a petiticoat.

Such a material makes a very handsome petiticoat, and with an accordion plaiting of silk mulie or coarse black lace she has a petiticoat that will wear her for many a season.

Time and again the utter extinction of the separate bodice has been predicted, but charming new designs prove constantly that its reign is not to be curtailed, for no garment has ever shown itself so capable of ringing changes upon ideas which were deemed unchangeable, and to the simple tailor-made, consisting of skirt and jacket, the colored fancy blouse has become quite indispensable. A noteworthy model is composed of white cloth, with trimmings and pipings of blue and white spotted surah, which give it quite a nautical air. There is a pouched front with four graduating revers piped with the dotted blue surah, and opening over a vest of tucked blue mousseline de sole. The sleeves are tight, with tiny blue pipings at the wrist. A long cravat tied into a sailor's knot apparently holds the revers together, and is made of the blue dotted surah. The effect is both novel and graceful, and the garment will prove very practical.

For semi-evening wear a very stylish waist is composed of bands of black lace divided by bands of the same width of sky blate crepon, the thickness of the

several shades darker, with stitched applications of white cloth.

The bodice of light gray cloth is in blouse form, and closes invisibly at the back. A folded belt of sliver gray satin confines the folds at the waist line. The bolero of darker gray cloth is also ornamented with white cloth applications, as are the shoulders of the tight long sleeves of dark gray cloth. The large brimmed "capeline" hat of dark gray straw is trimmed with a mass of shaded gray ribbon loops, and a scarf of sliver gray tulle which ties under the chin in a wide bow and proves universally becoming.

Walst is composed of bands of black lace divided by bands of the same width of textile showing up well the lace, through which alone a foundation of sky blue affeta is visible, and which in turn sets off well the dainty coloring of the crepon. The bands are one and a half inches in width, and are placed perpendicularly in the bodice and horizontally on the sleeves. This style of waist has the advantage of needing no further trimmings besides the collar of shirred blue mousseline de sole, and a small appliqued point of the same width of the view base or proposed of bands of black lace divided by bands of the same width of the style blue crepon, the thickness of the textile showing up well the lace, through which alone a foundation of sky blue crepon, the thickness of the textile showing up well the lace, through which alone a foundation of sky blue crepon, the thickness of the textile showing up well the lace, through which alone a foundation of sky blue effect is visible, and which in turn sets off well the dainty coloring of the crepon. The bands are one and a half inches in with, and are placed perpendicularly in the bodice and horizontally on the sleeves. This style of waist has the advantage of needing no further trimmings besides the color of shipping the properties.

The New England Women's Press As

If a woman wants a black skirt to wear with her many house waists and to slip on for rainy nights at the theater, she should have black taffeta or surah, or any of the soft silks, and over this put silk, muslin or chiffon.

The prettiest way to make this is to cut a separate skirt by the same pattern of the thin fabric. Cut it in points or shallow curves around the hem. Edge these with a narrow ruching of the same material.

Make this skirt to reach a little below the knees over a silk foundation skirt with a deep accordion-plaited flounce of the same material as the overskirt. Have a cut jet or black velvet belt put on the skirt which is cut down to rather a deep point in front and -high in back, and have it ready to slip over any waist.

or women are to move in when the end seat is bearing the brunt of the fierce sun or a sharp storm. At other times one is obliged to climb over thin people and stout people of both sexes, and to receive glares of wrath whenever we may ever touch them. I remember the intensely disagreeable behavior of a young woman who kept the end seat one morning when the streets had been freshly sprinkled. Her black dress was long and she neglected to pull it up

WOMEN'S CLUBS.

The Domestic Science Club, of Manhattan, Kas., is one of those, and there are many like it, which has grown from a small and very informal meeting of ladies who simply wanted to talk about things they were interested in to a large and well organized departmental club. It has an interesting history, the following sketch of which has been prepared by Mrs. B. F. Mudge:

The origin of a woman's club is sometimes interesting from its very simplicity.

times interesting from its very simplicity. The Manhattan Domestic Science Club be-The Manhattan Domestic Science Club being one of the oldest in the state of Kansas, often receives inquiries relative to its origin and methods of work. As a social gathering about twenty years ago a few women were engaged in conversation about affairs connected with homemaking. So earnest were they that a clergyman silently listening expressed the opinion that such uplifting discussions might be profitable to a larger audience, and, not long after, Mrs. Cripps, then in charge of the department of domestic economy at the Agricultural college) invited to her rooms the wives of the faculty with a few other interested ladies from town for the purpose of forming an organization which should be mutually beneficial to them and to her in her department work.

At this meeting officers were elected, stated meetings appointed, the purpose being the same as now—mental improvement—each to give the best she had to give of whatever tended to the culture and elevation of the home. This was the nucleus of our Domestic Science Club. The sessions following were opened by devotional exercises, and some excellent papers were read, but enthusiasm waned, attendance became irregular. Records were kept, but have not been preserved, or are not now available. After a while parlor meetings most enjoyable were held, of which we have delightful memories. ing one of the oldest in the state of Kan-

il memories. The work of the club is divided into five

departments, viz.: Domestic economy, natural science, sociology, literature and art, history and education, beside roll call, with responses. The work was nearly the same then, excepting that in some lines it has varied and broadened to keep in touch with the spirit of progress.

then, excepting that in some lines it has varied and broadened to keep in touch with the spirit of progress.

Of late years we have met in a hall with a limited membership of forty. Each one chooses her own department, but is assigned topics by the programme committee. Candidates for membership, approved and presented by the membership committee, are voted upon at the next meeting. Entrance fee, \$2, with \$1 annually after the first year. Our constitution and by-laws can be found in the printed yearly calendars.

A highly successful year closed with June 1. Meetings to be resumed September 21.

The last year's work made prominent series of papers on our national relations with Spain, past and present; also another series on the work and political influence of some of our own distinguished statesmen-Monroe, Jefferson, Hamilton and later ones. Each department has been well represented, showing a wide range of study.

study.

Music and drama have not been neglected. We have had the pleasure of listening to recitations of a high order. On May 4

ed. We have had the pleasure of listening to recitations of a high order. On May 4 "Dear music that can touch Beyond all else the soul that loves it much" was our theme. An afternoon was devoted to the interpretation and analyses of classical music, vocal and instrumental. A large and appreciative audience of invited guests were present.

A growing feature of interest in the Domestic Science Club has been the introduction of objects illustrative of papers read. One day the walls were covered with posters; onther with American book illustrators. On Spanish day appropriate flags and emblems were the decorations. After the reading of pertinent papers, Spanish nuts and fruits were served. At a demonstration lecture on confectionery we were regaled with bonbons made in our presence. Nut foods in variety have been sampled and discussed. Most beautiful decorative table napery and collections of pottery, rare old china and porcelains were exhibited. On Quivera day prehistoric relics found around Manhattan were presented. Costly gems, cut and in the rough state; shells, corals, rare carved ivories and other displays were instructive as object lessons in connection with work of the session, serving also as diversions at intermission.

Closing with Children's day was an innovation of the past year not to be over-

at intermission.

Closing with Children's day was an innovation of the past year not to be overlooked. One of our members offered her house and lawn for a children's party. Chaperoned by the president and a committee of three ladies, it was indeed a galaday for the juveniles of our D. S. C. families.

A marked characteristic of our club is its dear togetherness, its harmony from the beginning, and a silent influence permeating far beyond the homes of its members for culture, right living, good citizenship and the betterment of our attractive college town.

Individual members have expressed obligations to the club for added self-reliance and ease in speaking and writing; for realizing a wider range of duty and a broadening mental horizon. More than one acknowledges her best achievements in certain lines as largely due to the early leadings of our club work.

Younger clubs have adopted our methods and we trust that the coming century will find us still advancing.

The officers of the Domestic Science Club who will serve the coming season are as follows: President, Mrs. Willard, who succeeds Mrs. F. L. Irish; vice presidents, Mrs. Wilder and Mrs. Irish; secretary, Mrs. March, and treasurer, Miss Parkinson. The programme committee is composed of Mrs. Cottrell, Mrs. Willard, Miss Rupp, Mrs. Nichols, Miss Harper. These form the membership committee; Mrs. Bowen, Mrs. Little, Mrs. Perkins, Mrs. Nichols and Miss Harper.

Nichols and Miss Harper.

The city federation of clubs at Lawrence, Kas., branched out into industrial work last winter. The work was of a domestic nature and provided for girls merely. It was only a beginning but one which will be continued the following season. Mrs. C. E. Esterly, president of the city federation and also of the Round Table Club, has written of the work:

"A sewing class of about thirty-five girls was held on Saturdays at the home of the lady who taught them. Mrs. Ruth Leis, of West Lawrence. A great deal of interest in the work was kept up to the last. The material was furnished by the clubs and other individuals and the instruction was free, Mrs. Leis giving her time. Whatever the girls made was their own when done. Each made herself an apron, a pair of drawers and a dress during the winter. Definite arrangements for the next year have not yet been made, but we shall hope for greater results if the class is continued."

been freshly sprinkled. Her black dress was long and she neglected to pull it up out of the way, so my first step into the car was plump upon the side breadth. I apologized, of course, although I was not to blame for the occurrence, yet she plainly showed me her displeasure all the way down town.

Had she moved along she would have kept the freshness of her skirt as well as her temper. I acknowledge the point that the end seats are more desirable, but everybody would be more comfortable in the end if the habit of moving in was general. It is now so uncommon as to call forth thanks when it occurs. I felt like shaking a selfish fat woman one day, when a young woman with an infant in her arms boarded the car. It was a task to pass such a mountain of flesh without incumbrances, and the young mother looked absolutely helpless when the woman refused her courteous nppeal to let her have the end seat. A gentleman in the seat behind promptly offered his seat and stood upon the running board during the remainder of the trip.

I wonder why the generally accepted code of group morning does not not seen to the car. It was a task to pass on street of the club. The quotations are the club are in black lecters. For a frontispic printed in black lecters. For a frontispic pinted in black

Belle Ross and Miss May A. Savage.

The Rossetti Circle, of Winfield, has just issued its new yearbook. Loops of red, white and blue ribbon, drawn through the cover, show the club color—the emblem of the United States flag—and this is the motto which guides the club's movements: "From everyone according to her needs." English history and literature is the topic of study for the coming season, and this first is a sample of the programmes for that time:

Roll call; quotations from England; songs, "God Save the Queen" and "America," led by Miss Mamie E. Fink; address by the president, Mrs. Camille Spindler; plan of the year's work, Miss Lillie A. Waiton; social half hour; plano solo, Mrs. Florence E. Webb; talk, "The Home of the English," Mrs. Jary Hamilton; paper, "Britain Under the Romans," Mrs. Sada D. McClelland.

Federation in 1895, joined the Kansas Academy of Language and Literature the same year, and was incorporated in the Third district federation in 1898. Its clubrooms are in the I. O. O. F. hall at Winfield. These are officers of the club: Honorary president, Mrs. Salome E. Ordway; president, Mrs. Camille Spindler: first vice president, Mrs. Martha Fink; second vice president, Mrs. Hona Miller; recording secretary, Mrs. Florence B. Webb; financial accretary, Mrs. Julia M. Hull; treasurer, Mrs. Minnie Bevis; librarian, Mrs. Juanita Dolan; historian, Miss Gertrude H. Hale.

Besides its regular membership of fiftyone, the Rossett Circle has twenty-four honorary members and eight non-resident members. The last page of the yearbook contains a memorial to Lillian Carolyn Brown, Mary Ruggs Fisback and Clotilda Hilton Greer.

Hilton Greer.

These are active members of the club: Mrs. Lottle C. Abbott, Mrs. Emma S. Albright, Mrs. Charlotte M. Brown, Mrs. Annette Beeney, Mrs. Julia M. Bull, Mrs. Minnle Bevis, Mrs. Lena W. Brown, Mrs. Ruth G. Craig, Mrs. Juniata Dolan, Mrs. Ruth G. Craig, Mrs. Juniata Dolan, Mrs. Pella Emerson, Mrs. Mary M. Forsythe, Mrs. Lizzie K. Greer, Mrs. Mary E. Gary, Mrs. Anna S. Hamilton, Mrs. Sabina B. Hickock, Mrs. Fannie M. Harod, Mrs. Jennie Kindig, Mrs. Mary C. Lamport, Mrs. Cyntha B. Lyman, Mrs. Sallie A. Martin, Mrs. Maud E. Martin, Mrs. Myra A. McGregor, Mrs. Sada D. McClellan, Mrs. Salome E. Ordway, Mrs. Eliza S. Parry, Mrs. Anne J. Robinson, Mrs. Jennie Root, Mrs. Sade M. Seward, Mrs. Hattle S. Sickafoose, Mrs. Lizzie M. Shields, Mrs. Camille Spindler, Mrs. Evalyne B. Stafford, Mrs. Jennie Strother, Mrs. Clara M. Trice, Mrs. Florence B. Webb, Mrs. Bessie L. Williams, Miss Lillie A. Walton, Miss M. Bird Weimer, Miss Emma Williams, Miss Ella Williams, Miss Emma Williams, Miss Ella Rowland and Miss Etta V. Race.

Race.

These are the honorary members of the Rosetti Circle: Mrs. Viola Price Franklin, Miss Abbie Freeman, Mrs. Dora Andrus Gardner, Mrs. Nannie Hyden, Miss Jeannette R. McCoy, Mrs. Agnes Miller, Mrs. Estelle Place, Mrs. Blanche Smith Piersel, Dr. George B. Ryder, Miss Fannie Steinhilber, Mrs. Claras S. Clarkson, Miss Meddie O. Hamilton, Miss Jean S. Hamilton, Mrs. Bethany Jeffrey, Mrs. Lena R. Lowther, Mrs. Sarah Lowe, Mrs. Ruth Parker, Mrs. Laura G. Stophlet, Mrs. Eva M. Talbot and Mrs. Ida Ahlborn Weeks.

The non-resident members are: Mrs. L. Olive Bebout, Mrs. Sula F. Cole, Mrs. Daisy Hickey, Mrs. Lizzle T. Miller, Mrs. Margaret M. Neff, Mrs. Olive O. Paddock, Mrs. Carrie C. Phillips and Mrs. Katrina Snyder.

The M. P. M. Club, of Ottawa, which has The M. P. M. Club, of Ottawa, which has just Issued its new yearbook, will take up the study of French history and literature the coming season. Current events, however, and informal discussions of matters of general interest will vary the monotony of the course. The newly elected officers of this club are: Mrs. S. R. Black, president; Mrs. D. C. Young, vice president; Mrs. D. C. Young, vice president; Miss Minnie Smith, secretary; Mrs. E. O. Taber, treasurer; Mrs. O. W. Barrett, corresponding secretary; Mrs. J. W. Davenport, critic, and Mrs. R. A. Harris, parliamentarian. liamentarian.

The programme committee is composed of Miss I. M. Crawford, Miss Ethel Essex, Mrs. E. C. Harmon, Mrs. R. A. Wasson, Mrs. W. S. Jenks, and Miss Haidee Ewing. Mrs. E. C. Harmon, Mrs. R. A. Wasson, Mrs. W. S. Jenks, and Miss Haldee Ewing. Following are the members of the club: Mrs. H. J. Allen, Mrs. J. Adler, Mrs. O. W. Barrett, Mrs. Carolee Menetee Berker, Mrs. R. S. Black, Mrs. E. Boltwood, Miss Belle Bronson, Mrs. George T. Brown, Mrs. F. J. Claypool, Mrs. C. D. Crane, Miss I. M. Crawford, Mrs. William Davenport, Mrs. H. S. Deford, Miss Ethel Essex, Miss Haldee Ewing, Mrs. J. Halloren, Mrs. E. C. Harmon, Mrs. R. A. Harris, Mrs. Wilbur S. Jenks, Miss Mary Jordan, Mrs. W. E. Lawrence, Mrs. J. P. Logan, Mrs. Rebecca Mitchell, Mrs. P. R. Moise, Mrs. W. H. Olin, Mrs. F. B. Peck, Miss Ottawa Peckrell, Mrs. George W. Piersol, Mrs. C. A. Smart, Mrs. H. J. Smith, Miss Minnie E. Smith, Mrs. J. L. Stratton, Mrs. E. O. Tabor, Miss Julia M. Walsh, Mrs. M. L. Ward, Mrs. R. A. Wasson, Mrs. H. P. Welsh and Mrs. D. C. Young.

The M. P. M. Club, of Ottawa, was ganized in October, 1882, at the home of Mrs. H. J. Smith. In December of the same year a meeting was held at the home of Mrs. O. W. Barrett, at which home of Mrs. O. W. Barrett, at which the club received its name of the Monday Afternoon Club, which was later abbreviated to M. P. M. There were seven members at the first meeting, and thirteen present when the first election of officers took place. These officers were Mrs. Theodosia B. Robinson Jeness, president; Mrs. George H. Holt, vice president, and Mrs. Horace J. Smith, secretary.

The Parliamentary Drill Club will meet Arlington hall next Saturday, July 29, It is very important that all members are present as election of officers will take place.

NO MORE REAL HOMES.

Even Ancestral Dwellings Are Now Offered "For Rent"-A Change in Sentiment.

A curious development in social life accentuates itself daily. It is the restlessness which drives people to constant moves and to periodical house renting Formerly only the dire stress of poverty caused people of position to let their homes, ancestral or otherwise. It was counted an honor to have generation after generation live in the same house. It was the proud hiest of one young woman of my acquairtaice that the table linen was kept in the same chest of drawers which held the tablecloths of her great-grand-mother's time. "Why," she said, "I do not know how I could live in a house where I could not go into every corner is the dark and put my hand on anything I happened to want." Now she has suchappened to want." Now she has suc-cumbed to the prevailing craze, deserted the lovely old-fashioned house and has he tablecioths crowded into the narrow draw ers of a "built-in" sideboard in a modern apartment.

Fifty years ago for a well-to-do family to let their home spoke of a state of financial stress. No other interretation was put upon a step which permitted strangers to hold sway in the handsome drawing room. In very old towns the creed was carried to excess. The ancestral home was never deserted, even though the rats pranced between partitions and paint and paper peeled from woodwork and walls. The sentiment was worthy of every respect, although it may have been exaggerated. This feeling is completely evaporating now, and people go in for changing their homes as they do their gowns, from caprice, necessity, love of change or a hundred other causes. Even very rich men now let their homes. The records of sales, lettings and flittings fill the society columns of daily papers, and the last link of affection to one's home seems to be broken. It is a strange characteristic of the spirit of the age, and one who thinks at all cannot help wondering what the final result of it may be. Fifty years ago for a well-to-do family

There is a congruity in the serving and garnishing of dishes that is often lost sight of. To be very neat, very simple and good of the kind is generally all that is wanted in a moderate bousehold. There never can mountain of flesh without incumbrances, and the young mother looked absolutely helpless when the woman refused her courteous appeal to let her have the end seat. A gentleman in the seat behind promptly offered his seat and stood upon the running board during the remainder of the trip.

I wonder why the generally accepted code of good morals does not pass on street are. Women who are polite and obliging enough in other places seem to grow bristites them to display all the rudeness they trained the seat that their nickel entities them to display all the rudeness they care to show. If they have newspapers they will spread them wide open to read with a spendid disregard for anybody in the vicinity. Why, some women are every with a schedulity. Why, some women are every with a schedulity. Why, some women are every with a schedulity. Why, some women are every with a schedulity with a schedulity. Why, some women are every with a schedulity with a spendid disregard for anybody in the vicinity. Why, some women are every with a schedulity with a schedulity with a schedulity with a spendid disregard for anybody in the vicinity. Why, some women are every with a schedulity with a schedu be any excuse for untidy serving, or food

In Lieu of the Bandbox.

For the woman who goes summering with a varied array of hats to match her various gowns, one of the new square trunks devoted to hats alone will be found invaluable. The new hat boxes are guaranteed to hold the most delicate millinery "confections" without crushing. Padded frames spring from the sides, top and bottom of the trunk, upon which the bonnets may be fastened with hatpins, while in some of the more expensive trunks wire protectors thrown over the hats make assurance doubly sure. A little tray in the top of the trunk holds the veils and the evening scarf and gauzes in place, so that The Rossetti Circle was organized in 1833.

for a Set of Al Frenco Tableaux. As the summer advances and house parties are in full swing, out-of-door enter-

tainments make up the season's functions.

tainments make up the season's functions. For the hostess who delights in special diversions in which jollity is combined with but little expense, the open air tableaux form an important feature. These charming affairs need only the arranging of a few old duds taken from a country garret, where odds and ends are kept, that can be gathered up for the occasion needed.

In giving tableaux in the open air, the time selected should be evening, when the stars lend their presence to the scene, and on nights when there is an absence of moonlight. The place appointed for the setting may, be on an even part of the lawn,

found in the books on ancient Greece, or left to the imagination or inclination of the people concerned.

"While the Cat's Away the Mice Will Play"—By a few draperies for a background, the effect of a room can be gained. Near the center place a tall easel, on which rests a picture frame. Through this is a pretty face looking out, which is done by a young girl kneeling behird the easel, and whose figure is completely covered up by the drapery at the back, hung there for the purpose. Near the picture stands a girl, on whose face is a half-amused air. Kneeling in front of the easel is a little girl, while close to the picture is a sturdy boy, who paints on the face a mustache. one-half of which is already done. While the boy is in the act of putting the finishing touches to the other half, the signal is sounded and the tableau is on view.

These simple tableaux may be copied from pictures found in any periodical of the day. Sentimental scenes can be depicted, provided the hostess is a woman who studies effects and groups with an artist's eye. artist's eye.

Economical Mothers.

From the New York Press.

"It never ceases to be a shock to me," said the elderly man on the Brooklyn car, "that mothers will lie before their children for 5 cents or less." He had been regarding the woman who vowed and declared that her older child, almost as large as she herself, was not above the half-fare age, and that a second child, only a year or two younger, was only 3, and therefore entitled to ride free. Some conductors will accept the situation helplessly on the mother's representation, but others will fight stubbornly to force payment, according to the evidence of their senses. In any case the children hear the whole thing, and know that a lie is being told to gain a few pennies.

"One has to wonder what defense and

pennies.

"One has to wonder what defense such parents can make for punishing their children for following their example and telling lies on their own account."

A Pleasant Aid to Digestion. Mint creams are thought to aid digestion, and are frequently served at dinners when the finger bowls are brought in. They usually cost about 60 cents per pound at the confectioner's, but may easily be made at home infinitely cheaper.

Put in a granite saucepan or the chafing

Put in a granite saucepan or the chaing dish two cupfuls of granulated sugar and a half cup of water. Stir until the sugar is dissolved, but no longer. Remove the spoon, and after the syrup begins to boil, boil just eight minutes. Remove from the fire, add eight drops of peppermint, stir hard, then drop from the tip of the spoon on waxed paper or a marble slab.

PICTURES IN OPEN AIR. THE WOES OF HOUSE PARTIES. ou Should Choose a Starlit Evening A Bachelor Grumbles Loudly Concerning Some Very Uncomfor-

table Incidents. House parties have become almost as much of an institution in this country as in England. But unfortunately we cannot in America leave the well being of a guest in the hands of well trained servants as they do on the other side, and for that reason at some of the finest houses the necessities of living are often unaccount-

ably neglected. "You would really be surprised," said a bachelor who was in great demand, "at time selected should be evening, when the stars lend their presence to the scene, and on nights when there is an absence of moonlight. The place appointed for the setting may be on an even part of the lawn, directly in front of the house, or they can be given on the porch, while the audience is seated on the grass.

To make things run smoothly, the articles used for the scenery of these simple affairs should be grouped together, and so marked that no confusion will follow. Two young men, or even one, can be the property man of the occasion, besides controlling the red and green fire which acts as a power for these entertaining pictures. In the following example is shown what can be done with simple household appointments.

The Haymakers—In the center of a large space a stump of a big tree can be covered with grass or hay, which serves as a table for a pall of water. About this are grouped several young men and young women, as if in attitudes of rest. Their costunes, should be that of farmer lads and lasses. The women look well in short skirts tucked up over bright petticents, on their heads sunbonnets, and a handkerchief thed looserly around their necks. For the men, the better the working garb, the better the working garb, the better the working garb, the better the working garb the better the working garb, the better they are the stable and the solution of the people concerned.

The Vestarl Virgins—For this tableau the of the people when and the people when the stable and the solution and the property discussed the people of the people of the people of the people concerned.

The test of the pool of the people are all that is the people of the the positive neglect one experiences at some of the finest houses. The arrange-

"Another thing I wish hostesses would learn," complained a second carping critic, "and that is to allow their guests a little quiet and seclusion after their arrival, and not take them off on some tiresome drive or excursion or to the local country club when they feel dusty and tired. The other day Tom Brown and I were speaking of this as we were en route for the A—'s." I do hope, said Tom, 'that they will not cart us off to any festivity before we can have a tub and change our clothes. After a hot day in New York and then a railway journey one does not feel very fit!"

it!"
I echoed the hope, but we were dogmed to disappointment. We were met by Mrs. A., who said in her-livellest manner:
"We are going straight to the goif club for tea, and I have asked some of the prettiest girls here to meet you!"
"You can imagine our feelings!"

THE POWDER PUFF IN CUBA

Every Woman and Girl. From Grande Dame to Beggar Child, Uses Powder.

Not many months ago bread was so scarce in Cuba that thousands died of starvation, but the times have never been so sadly out of joint that any scarcity of face powder was apparent even among the lowliest. The Cuban woman, young or old, considers it a more indispensable adjunct to her tollet than mere soap and adjunct to her tollet than mere soap and water—a primal necessity to her attractiveness which it is her religious duty to foster and preserve. Thus all classes and conditions are wedded to the powder puff. from the grande dame of fashion to the neglected little orphan in the asylum; from the crumpled visaged octogenarian to the rosy-cheeked child of half a dozen summers. Go into any Cuban school and you will find teachers and pupils alike unsparingly garnished, a powder box and the rag or bit of chamois with which to apply it, in every desk and tucked alongside the chalk on the blackboards. In shops where female clerks are employed and in the big tobacco factories where two or three hundred girls are at work rolling cigarettes the same is true.

Visit La Corona, the largest tobacco factory, in Havana. Ten o'clock is the breakfast hour of the employes, and when the hands of the clock point to a quarter of 10 every girl stops work and reaches for her powder box. In the opinion of them all, that intervening fifteen minutes was needed in which to assume the ghastly mask of powder, in order to make themselves presentable before going on the streets. water-a primal necessity to her attractive-



LEAF-GREEN CLOTH GOWN FROM HARPER'S BAZAR

The tendency of all autumn gowns is toward plain fabrics. We shall presently see plain black and dark colored silks in numbers and more sober tones in cloth, although these will be relieved by band trimmings of velvet, lace, contrasting cloths of various weaves. An advance design for carly autumn from Harper's Bazar is chosen herewith. The skirt is a shallow circular that spreads wide at the three darts, so that, when stitched, a tiny pleat is formed at the foot of each dart that yields a pretty fullness to the lower skirt. Flat cream satin bands are smoothly fitted over the long hip darts, and these are stitched in place with green silk, and finished at the lower point by large silk tackings. The skirt has a center back seam and a ten inch train, finished with seven-stitched, inch-wide tucks. The Eton half yard of white opera cloth,